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SADDENING DAYS.

The saddening sunshine shone upon the fallen leaves;
The fallen leaves were crisp, and dead, and sere;
The noiseless wind, still like a heart that grieves,
Yet motled the leaves of the waning year.

A soothing sadness, the sadness of beautiful things,
Came with the breeze, the sunshine and the leaves.
How many things were down, or gone, like kings
Uncrown'd, or glistening empty sheaves!

That I should sigh, and sadly see these autumn days,
Now ripe, now sadly dim fade and fall.
As falls the leaf, as falls the flower, I promise—
Were not strange to one whose life is past recall

[From Our Second Century.]

THE BLUE STONE.

BY MAY E. MACKENZIE.

My grandmother was a Gypsy. Think of it! One of those miserable, wandering ne'er-do-weels that have infested the earth for so many centuries. But since *I* am in no way responsible for my grandmother's nativity any more than for my own, she might have been the prime tattooed Belle of the Cannibal Islands, or first heir to the British throne, and I have been equally indifferent, at least in respect to her birth. I was educated a thorough Democrat, nevertheless I had an imagination—which was not wonderful considering the fact which I preliminarily announced. This imagination led me to gaze very often upon a small painting of my grandmother, taken when my grandfather first met her and loved her.

They told me I resembled her. I had no dark hair or olive skin; I was slight and very blond, with the faintest color. How then could I resemble her, I used to wonder. As I grew older, and the repeated comment led me to study myself, I knew why—I was naturally restless, and I had dark, nervous eyes, the iris of which were small compared with the large, full ball of white. In truth I had caught glimpses of myself in the mirror, while under some strong feeling, when it would appear that my eyes were small live creatures, ready to leap from their sockets.

I say I was given to dreaming over the romance of my grandmother's life, for my grandfather met her under peculiar auspices. Sitting by his favorite trout-stream fishing, the English boy suddenly heard an altercation in the woods behind him. Turning, he saw a tall, dark man vehemently menacing a forlorn, little, shrinking girl, miserably clad, thin and wild looking. She held a book, old and soiled, in one hand by her side. At last the man struck her violently, and left her.

The girl sank at the foot of the tree and wept. The young fisherman was overpowered with indignation at such treatment and sympathy for the girl. He knew they were of a Gypsy tribe then haunting the neighborhood. He went to the girl, who was about thirteen years of age, and drew from her this statement, timidly, wildly given, that the man was her father who was always angry if he found her off with this book, which was an old school speller she had found on the road, and which, doubtless, one of the school children had dropped. "Why did she like the book?" She liked the pictures.

The young man was not then his own master; but he there resolved to get the girl away from her people and educate her. He prevailed with her, and shortly afterward effected her clandestine departure. In two years she was greatly civilized and sobered. Remarkably intelligent she had accomplished wonderful results in that time. Innocent and pretty as she was, the young man at last fell deeply in love with her and married her.

One thing besides the painting puzzled and interested me. A small block of grey-blue stone, about four inches square, smooth and ordinary looking enough, which my grandmother had always kept with her, and at her death gave it to my mother, who was also dead now, and in turn had given it to me with my grandmother's words, which were these: "My mother, the Gypsy, gave me this, and bade me never resign it till my death, then let it pass only into the hands of my children. 'In one hundred or one hundred and fifty years' my mother said, 'it will tell its own story. The one who steals, destroys or loses it, will have no peace thereafter, for my spirit will haunt and torture him for the rest of his life.'" A mysterious thing, indeed, I thought, as I held it in my hand—a homely, square-cut stone.

My father, after my mother's death, took me with him to Europe. Business detained him in London for a year. There I mingled in society, and at last met Cecil Castenwell, a man who, despite his connection with one of England's best families, carried himself with an unostentatiousness which at once attracted me. My regard was reciprocated, and within two years my gypsy grandmother's grandchild was married into the family of Castenwell, of ———, Yorkshire, England. I was quite as indifferent, however, to the fact that I had made a fine connection, as I was to the alien birth of my maternal ancestor. I loved my husband for himself.

One day, about a year after our marriage, I opened the box, which, with other valuable relics and trinkets, contained my grandmother's stone. I had not looked at it since my marriage, had not even mentioned the fact of their being any such peculiar article in my possession. My husband stood by my side as I opened the box, and as I lifted the stone I began an explanation, but stopped midway with a startled ejaculation. The stone had parted horizontally, and the upper half only was in my hand. Cleanly, evenly it was halved and in the centre a hollow roughly hewn, in which was fitted a rough ball of plaster. I hastily recounted the story of the stone, as I took out the ball, which we now surmised must contain something within itself still more curious or valuable.

"My great-grandmother's prophesy declared that the stone would tell its own story. Verily, it hath revealed itself. But we must not destroy it, Cecil, the old Gypsy forbade that, so after all we cannot open the ball."

"My word, the ball will open as the stone did. Allow me," and he took it from my hand. But I had a superstitious dread, and I stayed him. "I will but tap it lightly—see," and he struck it softly as it lay in his palm, and, marvelous to behold, it cracked and parted as the stone had done, directly in the middle of the sphere. In the centre of the ball (whose surface was very thin), was a small flat roll of rough paper.

Upon unfolding it we found that it had writing upon it. Something hard was in its folds which slipped out and rolled over the table. It was a jewelled ring. We seized it, looked upon it, and wondered. A very large brilliant diamond in the form of a star, in a quaint old setting, surmounted the ring, and we turned now and read the scrawled writing, which it was difficult to decipher. Cecil at last read it aloud.

"This is to certify that I, Leftie Skrine, wife of Hale Skrine, stole from the house of Leohard Castenwell, of ———, Yorkshire, England, this family heir-loom, the crown star diamond ring, commonly worn by the proud daughter of the house, Amelia Castenwell. I stole it to revenge myself for her haughty treatment of me and mine who sought to predict to her the fortunes of her house. I wish to make confession before I die, but wish it only known by her descendants that I did so. I repeat here my prediction, uttered to her, and which will prove true, as time will show, though she saw fit to gainsay it. The blood of the Castenwells, of ———, Yorkshire, will mingle with that of our tribe within the next hundred years.

[Signed] "Leftie Skrine."

At the conclusion of this reading my husband sat down aghast. "This then is our family diamond, the loss of which my grandmother, the haughty Amelia Castenwell, mourned up to the time of her death. It is of great intrinsic value, and was presented to one of our remote titled ancestors by a member of the royal family, as the reward of valiant action in their defense."

"And the Gypsy's prophesy has proven true, your blood has mingled with that of her tribe, and within one hundred years."

My husband smiled, and looked by no means miserable at this reminder.

"How strange that you have never submitted this stone to a chemist. I think he could have discovered the line of division."

"My father once did, but though the chemist was an eminent one, he made no discovery, but pronounced it a solid stone."

Later on, my husband exposed the stone to a friend of his, a geologist, who told him it had been rendered thus firmly adhesive by the use of an invisible cement, which, on account of its enduring qualities, ought, a hundred years ago, to have been a fortune to its inventor. He also said, had it remained in the more humid atmosphere of England, it would, without doubt, have separated much sooner, and that its return to that atmosphere had hastened that action.

The Traveler's Trunks.

There was an odd genius, but not at all odd as to his utter disregard of an economical preservation of his income, who was once ornamental, and to a certain extent useful upon the Philidelphia stage. He is now one of the "highly efficient" attaches of the police of Baltimore. Jack came from an express office upon the stage. He was an incorrigible joker. One Summer—it was his last upon the stage—being out of an engagement, he came here in search of a "snap." Of course he wasn't flush of funds. But he was well dressed and as airy as a prince. He "gunned" around for a hotel or place whereat he could abide in comfort. He found one, genteel and reasonable in charge. The landlord was all smiles. He gave him a fine room. "Where is your baggage—your trunks?" "They'll be here this evening." For a fortnight Jack fared sumptuously. The landlord had again and again suggested payment, until at the end of two weeks he became obstinate and savage. "I want your bill," said the irate host. "No more promises—the money or your room. You have deceived me, sir. Where are your trunks—the baggage you said you had?" "Sir," said Jack, "my trunks are here! They've been here ever since I have." "Eh—oh, ho! Well, sir, where are they?" said the landlord a little mollified at the prospect of security. "Ask your clerk, sir, at the office, said Jack, loftily. "And, sir, you can retain them for your beggarly bill—if you choose." "Wait," said the landlord, starting for his office. "He hasn't any baggage," said the clerk, "except this paper, which he left here the day he came." "The lying, swindling—let me see that parcel." The landlord grasped it, tore it open, and saw the "point." It contained a pair of old velvet stage trunks—part of a shape suit. These were the "trunks" Jack called baggage. Next day Jack caught a "snap," and started off on the road. He sent a note to the landlord requesting him to be careful and not break the locks of those trunks, as he might "want to wear 'em some day."

Household System.

The sooner a young housewife remembers that there are but seven days in the week, and that in that period of time consists one revolution of the household, washing day being the central sun, and baking day and sweeping day being, as it were, planetary affairs, but exerting tidal influences, the sooner she will come into her kingdom and reign undisturbed by her people. Custom fortunately fixes one day of the seven for washing day in this land, although in some lands across the sea that fearful epoch arrives, with a fifty times multiplied power, but once or twice a year, with an importation of white-capped women into the family to celebrate its rites through an unnamed period till all is over. And washing being fixed, of course, ironing day is its most immediate satellite. If for the rest, the young housekeeper makes up her mind that one day shall never infringe upon the orbit of another, that baking day shall be a fixed feast, and sweeping day an immovable feast, and that the silver and the closets shall now and forever be cleaned upon their own day and no other, there will be a code established that will keep things straight as long as she lives and rules her house. Her work will roll off her hands, if she does it herself, with half the wear of body and soul that it usually takes; and if she has servants, she may fall sick, she may go away, she may have a score of distractions or of other occupations—the house will never show it; and whether, like the good woman of the Preverbs, strength and honor are her clothing or not, she will certainly "rejoice in time to come."

On the Bellerophon.

In Fulton county, Ga., there is now living an old man who enjoys the distinction of having guarded the great Napoleon during his short captivity on the Bellerophon, previous to his departure for St. Helena. Mr. Gregg, for that is the name of the old man, is now eighty-five years of age, but is still in the enjoyment of good health, and his memory seems to be unimpaired. In the course of a conversation with the veteran some time ago, a few facts were elicited which will doubtless be of interest to the many admirers of the French Emperor.

Gregg, according to his statement, was one of the British marines on the Bellerophon. After the Emperor Napoleon, or General Bonaparte, as he was studiously called by the officers of the vessel, came on board and surrendered himself to Captain Maitland, claiming the hospitality of England, he was assigned a cabin and one of the marines always on duty at the door. This post fell to Gregg's lot a number of times, and he soon began to feel a friendly interest in the illustrious prisoner.

"How did Bonaparte look and act?" I asked.

"He was the grandest looking man I ever saw," replied Gregg. "He had a splendid head, dark-brown hair, and a face like marble. His eyes were a light blue, and when in high spirits his smile was the sweetest imaginable."

"He was cheerful at all times, was he?"

"Oh, yes; sometimes he would speak to me and to the common sailors as pleasantly as you please. He would utter a few words of English, and then ask if what he said was correct, and when we would point out his mistakes as well as we could, he would laugh like a boy; and then he would turn the tables by picking flaws in our French. Oh, he was a rare one, sir."

"Always in good humor, then?"

"Well, no, sir. Sometimes he was very blue, and then again he would get mad, and, Lord, sir, how he would swear."

"Swear! The great Napoleon swear!"

"Yes, sir, that he did. He would swear by the hour at anybody or anything that crossed his path."

"How did he pass his time?" I queried.

"He read some, and talked with the officers a good deal, and then he was very fond of pacing the deck. Sometimes he would shut himself up in his cabin all day, but generally he was was walking about noticing everything. Nothing seemed to escape him, and he was in the main very willing to talk to anybody that came along. Sometimes he was unassuming, and then again, considering his position as a prisoner, and all that, it did look as if he was a little too haughty."

"Did he ever appear at all cowed?"

"Cowed! Not a bit of it! Why, sir he walked the deck as though he owned the vessel and everybody on it. He would get blue and mad, as I said before, but he always carried himself grandly, and everybody, from the Captain down, showed him the greatest possible respect. In fact, we all took a liking to him, and that's the truth about it."

"What was Napoleon's height, as near as you could guess?"

"Well," replied old Gregg, meditatively, "they tell me that he was a little man, but I did not think so when I saw him. It was because I was a raw youth, I suppose, and the sight of the greatest man in the world's history dazzled me. But, then, his manner was always so dignified and impressive that we never thought of his small stature."

"What was the opinion of those on the Bellerophon in regard to the Emperor's future?"

"Why, sir, we all thought that he would be received as England's guest, and by some provision in the treaty be allowed a pension on condition of not again taking up arms. We had no idea of anything else, and, sir, our men shed tears of humiliation when they learned that Bonaparte was not to be permitted to land on English soil—they did, sir, and our officers, too, were a great deal ruffled—and they felt that the British Government was doing something that was mean, petty and malicious."

Painting.

Here is the foundation for two or more coats of paint. The first coat upon the wood is called the priming. This may be made a little thinner than thick cream by the addition of more linseed oil. Some painters add spirits turpentine to the priming, but it is not best for outside work, even in the priming coat, and it is ruinous for the outer coats, as it causes the paint to soon cut all to pieces in the weather and rub off like lime whitewash. Spirits turpentine is often put largely in outside work by dishonest painters, (1), if they furnish the paint themselves, because it cost less than linseed oil, and (2), because it makes their work dry with greater rapidity. The farmer doing his own painting will not be apt to find himself in any great hurry about the drying, but if he does he can make the paint dry fast and yet be all right by adding to it, at the mixing, a small quantity of what they have for sale at the paint shops under the name of "Japan gold size." The second coat of paint must never be put on until the first coat or priming is entirely dry and hard. If you desire to put on a third coat prepare your paint exactly as for the second coat. Be very careful not to get your paint too thin; and before putting on the third coat, make sure that the second coat is perfectly dry. For inside work you take your lead from the keg, and mix it to the consistency of cream with turpentine alone. Some painters apply it in this condition; but if it be used about the house, great advantage will be found to come of the addition of one-half pint light colored coach varnish to every gallon of paint. This gives it a peculiar hardness, and makes it so that one may wash it thoroughly with soap suds and not damage it in the least. This, it must be borne in mind, is for a second or third coat; the wood must first have been primed the same as for outside work, though the priming may be mixed with turpentine instead of linseed oil, yet a small preportion of oil improves it. A very beautiful finishing paint for inside work is made by mixing zinc white (which is something similar to white lead) in damar varnish, and reducing it to working consistency with turpentine. This imparts a bright gloss to the work; but you will find it more troublesome to put on smoothly than any of the other preparations.

It is said that locks with sliders and tumblers have for centuries been made in China.

Sponges.

The sponge may be found in the various subtropical waters of the world. The principal sponging grounds of the United States are the waters around Key West and along the western coast of Florida, from Tampa Bay on the south to Pensacola on the northeast. The sponge schooners have two places to clean their sponges when coast sponging. One at Anclote Keys, the other at Rock Island. Of the sponge there is several varieties, classed according to their marketable value as "sheep wool," "yellow," "fox glove," "grass," etc., besides one class, "loggerhead," which has no value, and is not thought worth picking up. The first-named is the variety mostly sought, as it bears the best market price. The most of the vessels engaged in the sponge trade are owned and fitted out at Key West. The outfit of a sponge schooner consists in a number of long poles with hooks fastened on the end for gathering and from three to seven small boats called "Dingys," from seven to fifteen men, with provisions from eight to twelve weeks, water-glasses, &c. Having a curiosity to see actual sponge gathering, last a bright morning found me aboard the schooner "Samfiler," spinning towards the bars; but owing to light winds during the day we did not arrive till after nightfall. The next morning, however sponging commenced in earnest. Shortly after sunrise the "dingys," manned by two men each, with water glasses, sponge hooks, etc., set off in quest of sponges. One of the men in the "dingy" sculls the boat about here and there, while the other, lying across the boat's thwart with his head in the water glass, scans the bottom for sponges. The water glass used by the spongers is nothing but a common deep wooden pail, with a circular pane of glass for a bottom. Placing this upright in the water, and putting the head in far enough to exclude most of the light, one can easily see an object on the bottom in six or seven fathoms of water. The sponger, when he sees a sponge, by the waving of his hand directs the sculler how to go, and when in a desirable position he thrusts his long pole down and hooks his spongs. The vessels usually remain out upon the bars from Monday until Friday evening of each week, coming into the Keys Friday night, in order to clean the sponges which they had gathered the week previous, put those gathered the present week into the crawls, put their wood and water on board and prepare for the next week. The sponges which they gather one week are put in crawls or pens, made by driving posts into the sand, where, at low water, they will be quite or almost dry. Here they are left until the next Saturday to be washed by the tides. On the following Saturday they are cleansed by striking them one or two light blows with a paddle. When the sponges are cleaned, they are taken aboard the schooner and strung on strings usually about five and a half feet long, when they are thrown upon the beach to bleach and dry. The number of vessels engaged in sponging from Key West probably reaches 125, gathering sponges to the value of about $100,000 annually. Besides the Key West schooners, we have about forty or fifty fitted out from Cedar Keys and Oglockney.

The Finest Diamonds in the World.

Western sovereigns are not the possessors of the finest diamonds in the world, for the Rajahs of Manton, Borneo and the Shah of Persia have the largest hitherto known. The one belonging to the Emperor of the Monguls weighed 279 carats (about four grains each), and was valued at 12,000,000 francs. The famous Orloff, the property of the Russian crown, is one of the most remarkable diamonds, on account of the well-known circumstances under which it was brought to Europe. The large stone belonging to the Emperor of Brazil, which weighs 1,780 carats, would be worth many millions were not its brilliancy diminished by certain defects. The Sultan of Nizam's diamond weighs 400 carats; that of the Emperor of Austria 20 grains; and that of the King of Portugal 25½ grains. The famous Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, is the property of the Queen of England. The one which adorned the tiara of Pius IX., and was bequeathed by him to his successor, Leo XIII, is one of the finest stones known. It came from the treasury of the Duke of Burgundy, seized at Gransom. It was sold after the battle to a Jew of Berne, for 3 crowns, then successively for 5000 and 6000 ducats, and afterward purchased for 14,000 by Luigi Sforza, from whom it passed into the hands of Pope Julius II. for 20,000 ducats. Every one knows that the "Regent", of the weight of 136 carats, is the finest diamonds belonging to the French regalia. Connoisseurs consider it to be worth 12,000,000 francs.

Seeds.

At the last meeting of the British association, Sir John Lubbock read an interesting paper on seeds. He commenced by calling attention to the difference presented by seeds, some being large, some small, some covered with hooks, some provided with hairs, some smooth, some sticky, etc. He gave the reasons of these peculiarities, and then spoke of the modes of dispersion, by means of which seeds secured a sort of natural rotation of crops, and in other cases were enabled to rectify their frontiers. Some plants actually threw their seeds, some were transported by the wind, and many were provided with a wing which caught the wind. Dispersion was also effected by the agency of animals. This means was divided into two classes, where seeds adhered to animals by hooks, and where the same purpose was effected by sticky glands. The next point touched upon was, that seeds found themselves in spots suitable for growth. Most seeds germinated on the ground, but there were instances, as the mistletoe, where they were parasitic on trees. Such seeds were embedded in a viscid substance, so that if dropped by a bird on a bough they adhered to it. In some cases plants buried their own seeds, and in other instances the seeds buried themselves, the means by which these processes were effected being fully explained by Sir John, who, in conclusion, called attention to mimicking seeds, such as the scorpiurns, the pods of which did not open, but looked so exactly like worms that birds were induced to peck at them and thus free the seeds. That this was the purpose of the resemblance he would not assert, but he threw it out as a matter for consideration.

Our best intentions, even when they have been most prudently formed, fall often in their issue.

Our Civilized Indians.

There are in the United States about 300,000 Indians; 55,000 in the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws Chickasaws and Seminoles—20,000 more belonging to other tribes in the Indian Territory, and the rest are scattered in the western part of the United States, with a few remaining in New York, North Carolina and other States. The civilized tribes have forms of government more or less similar to that of the States. The Cherokees have a constitution and code of laws. The Creeks have a constitution, but their laws are not yet codified, although efforts have been made in this direction and a code prepared. The Creeks have a chief, elected by the people every four years, a house of kings and a supreme court. The chief justice of the Muscogee nation is a Baptist preacher, and is now a missionary to the wild tribes two hundred and fifty miles west of his home. I met him the other day at the Muscogee Baptist association, on his way from his missionary labors. He came back to preside over the Supreme Court at its next session, in about two weeks. The Rev. John McIntosh, is his name—grandson of General William McIntosh, whom the Creeks killed in 1825, on account of the treaty of Indian Springs. The present chief is Ward Coochman, born in Alabama, and who remained there until about 1848. He was a delegate to the Baptist association at Newoka. He is a stout-built man, about 55 years old, black hair, black eyes, thin whiskers, will weigh two hundred pounds, and was dressed in a citizen's dark gray suit. He is a man of ability, and has an affable address. I took tea with him—coffee, rather. The Presbyterians and Methodists have each a mission school on the manual labor system, and the Creek nation pays the board and tuition of a certain number of pupils. The Baptists are contemplating the establishment of a mission school this fall.

There are twenty-eight public schools, kept open ten months in the year, and under the supervision of a superintendent of public introduction who is also superintendent of blacksmith shops! The nation pays for sharpening both mental and agricultural tools. They pay $40 per month to teachers and pay for school books. The Indians enjoy religion. I attended an all-night prayer meeting on Sunday. They say they used to worship God all night too. The meeting began at dark, and ended about, sun-up, or a little later. Imagine a savage crowd of Indians singing in Creek at the top of their voices just before daylight, and suddenly a bugle blast sounds on the air—wouldn't you think of Gabriel?

The Creeks have no marriage laws, but the Baptist association adopted a memorial on the subject, urging the next council to pass a proper marriage law. The writer had the honor of drafting the memorial. Their custom allowed several wives, but the churches have so altered public opinion that it is rare to find a man with two wives.

"How did you punish a violation of of marriage vows? I asked the Indian lawyer.

"You see that man there?"

"Yes."

"Well, his wife was taken by another man, and one night he went with some other men, arrested the betrayer, beat him senseless, and then cut his ears off with a dull knife?"

"How did they treat the woman?"

"The same way. Sometimes they let her off easier than the man."

"What became of the man and woman?"

"They are living together as man and wife, and the injured husband got him another wife."

"Was that your custom?"

"Yes; the chief made the law, and everybody followed it."

Sometimes they cut the woman's nose off by way of variety.

If the criminal could hide out until after "Busk," the annual festival, he went free. Some of the tribes had cities of refuge, as the Israelites had.

Buffaloes and Military Tractics.

"Yes, sir, caught these buffaloes when they were calves; got the prairie dogs when they were puppies; the antelope when it wasn't as big as a kitten, and the prairie wolf when the eyes were scarcely open. They are all over four years old now, and I trained them myself."

The speaker was John Richardson, who for ten years had been serving Uncle Sam as a private soldier at Forts D. A. Russell, Harker, Wallace and other outposts on the Indian frontiers. He varied the idleness of garrison life by studying the habits of the prairie animals, and as a result he has been able not only to make pets of three buffaloes—a cow with two calves, a bull and a heifer—an antelope, a prairie wolf and a prairie dog, but also to bring them into a tolerable condition of training. Recently he landed them in this city and proceeded with them to the farm of James Archer, near Fordham, where they will be kept until he can give an exhibition.

"What can the buffaloes do? asked the *Herald* reporter.

"Well, I would hate to tell you without proving it; because you thing I'm boasting. Well we have a little exhibition soon as I feed 'em. You see they've been on the cars since Thursday, when I started from Leavenworth. I had the buffaloes out at Rochester, and like enough they're scared and won't obey first-rate."

The prairie dog nestled on his master's shoulder, the wolf sneaked at his heels and the antelope walked alongside the buffaloes, all of them responding to their master's voice by following him through the stock yard of the New York Central railroad.

Then they were fed—the buffalo with hay, the antelope with twigs of spruce and grass, the prairie wolf with a great bone and the dog with a apple.

When they were through with their meal Mr. Richardson called out "Fall in!" At once the buffaloes stood facing him and formed in line accordingly to size. The antelope took position as file closer, while the wolf, refusing to take part in the drill, got a beating, and slunk off into a corner, where he whined piteously.

"He is very disobedient, and will parade only occassionally. I control him by fear. The rest, except the antelope, are very docile, and he isn't wild. I taught him to stand always behind the line. Now you see I got these things, and I made pets of them. I didn't intend to train them for anything but fun.

"Being myself a soldier I, naturally enough, taught them Upton's tactic, so far as they can be adopted for three big shouldered brutes like Topsey, General Custer and Meadow Grass. The heifer is Meadow Grass. Fours right—I say fours, but its really threes—march!"

Immediately the unwiedly Meadow Grass began to wheel, the others keeping the allignment by moving more slowly until the front had been changed. "Halt! right dress!" and the great shaggy beasts turned their heads and eyes to the right, and waited for the order "Front!" Then came "Fours left!" "Fours right about!" "Two left and rights!" "Three step to the rear!" and a score of orders intelligible only to a military man. All obeyed with promptitude and intelligence. Finally, the order was given, "Forward, double turn, march!" and at once the trio, followed closely by the antelope, started off at a sharp run, and halted a the word.

"Perquita," said Richardson, speaking of the prairie dog, is sick. He has been sick ever since he got out of Kansas. But he shall turn a summersault for you. Here, Perquita; over! march!"

At the word the quaint little animal threw a half handspring that would have done honor to a trained athlete.

It is Richardson's intention to give exhibitions of the chase of the buffalo, as the Indians do it with bow and arrows, and to that end he has brought with him a mustang and a bow, with blunt arrows. "I use blunt arrows because I wouldn't hurt my Meadow Grass, would I?" and the master put his arm caressingly over the shaggy neck of the heifer, while she responded by affectionatly rubbing his hand with her nose

The Blazing Mine.

The fire in the Butler colliery, a short distance from the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, on the outskirts of Pittston, Pa., continues to burn fiercely. At present it is estimated that ten acres of anthracite are glowing in the upper vein, and the most startling phase of the affair is that the miners in the employ of the company are working the vein beneath. A visit to the workmen in their subterranean oven gives some idea of the intensity with which the fire is raging over their heads. Although separated from them by seventy feet of solid rock, yet the heat is so great that they are compelled to work without a particle of clothing upon them excepting a light pair of drawers or overalls. The perspiration pours constantly from their bodies, and the temperature is continually much the same as if they were at work in the presence of a roaring furnace. It is very seriously questioned by those understanding the situation whether the men should be permitted to work in this intensely perilous position. The fire in the Butler mine has now been burning upwards of two years. It originated in the old work-shop of an abandoned or worked-out mine, near what was known as the outcrop of the fourteen-feet vein, and on the very highest ground of the property of the Butler Coal Company. The destructive spark was first kindled by a poor, degraded woman, who having been driven from the shelter of the town took refuge in one of the numerous caves on the outskirts. Here she made a fire for the purpose of cooking such stray crumbs as she could pick up and to keep her warm at night. One night she was alarmed by seeing the entire side of th cave on fire, and she fled in terror from the scene. Superintendent Bennett, one of the most practical and careful managers in this region, had his attention called to the fire early in June, 1877. By that time it had made a good deal of headway northeast of the pitch along the pillars, and the course it was taking indicated that it would shortly exhaust itself. There was nothing to give rise then to the apprehension that it would work its way down the pitch or declivity, and immediate steps were taken to cover the "cave holes" by which the air was admitted to feed the flames. The immediate vicinity of the fire at that time was honeycombed with three cave holes, caused by the caving in of the surface where the mine had been worked out and no pillars left to support the roof. The stopping up of these prevented in a measure the progress of the fire, but owing to the elevated character of the place it was impossible to obtain water in sufficient quantity to be effective. An arrangement was made with a party to open and clear out an old chamber in the mine, intending thereby to cut off the flames, but the work was done in a bungling manner and failed to do what was intended. Seeing the threatening character of the element, the company at length adopted a plan at an enormous expense, which it was hoped would prove effective. A point was selected about eight hundred feet from the fire, at which an open cut was begun from the surface down to the old workings. It was intended that this cut should be 350 yards in length, 20 feet wide at the bottom, and ranging from 12 to 45 feet in depth. The plan was that of Engineer C. T. Conrad, who contemplated at the outset the removal of 50,000 cubic feet of earth, rock and coal in the construction of this magic circle about the fire. He tunneled a part of the way, and, in the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable he worked steadily day and night with a strong force of men until his plan was effected. The progress of the flames has since been slow, but now they seem to have gained a great hold, and not only the coal but the superincumbent rock is red with fire. The danger lies in the tunneled part, where it is feared glowing rock will carry destruction over the archway and communicate it to the adjoining property. The great danger from the fire would arise from its extension into the workings of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and once there no power on earth can prevent it from working its way under the town of Pittston. Here indeed would be a poetic and terrible revenge on the part of the outcast who was denied shelter by the town and fled, like Hagar, to the wilderness.

The Sarcastic Tramp.

On the wall of the woodshed which constitutes the station at Dorsey's, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the following has recently been written in a fair commercial hand: "Bound for Virginia in search of employment. Lodged here one night and breakfasted on dandelion salad and peas—a delightful dish. The polite attention of the waiters at this establishment I can not too highly commend to my followers. Edgar A. Wilkins, of Bristol, England." The sarcasm of this can be appreciated when it is remembered that the dandelions and peas had to be plucked from a neighboring field, and that nobody lives within half a mile of the station.

—Paris has 41,000 tobacco shops.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The greatest losses arise from neglect of smallest opportunities.

Never fail attention to the features or forms of any one present.

How few faults are seen by us which we have not ourselves committed.

Do good to all, that thou mayest keep thy friends and gain thine enemies.

There are vices which do not deprive us of friends, and virtues which do.

Love mocks all sorrows but its own, and damps each joy it does not yield.

Your benevolence should seek the poor before the poor seek your benevolence.

Men who believe they will die like beasts are apt to live in the same manner.

The sourest temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of continuous good humor.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself.

It is counted an honor to live like princes, but it is a greater honor to give like princes.

Nothing ever touched the heart of a reader that did not come from the heart of the writer.

There is an alchemy in a high heart which transmutes other things to its own quality.

Some people think it an excess of magnanimity to forgive those whom they have injured.

A sincere confession of our ignorance is one of the fairest and surest testimonies of our own judgment.

I know of no manner of speaking so offensive as giving praise and qualifying it with an exception.

Exemption from care is not happiness; on the contrary, a certain degree of care is essential to enjoyment.

The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

Of learning the most difficult part is to unlearn, hence the necessity of beginning betimes.

Ingratitude is a kind of mental weakness. We have never seen any able man who was ungrateful.

Man ought always to have something that he prefers to life, otherwise life itself will appear tiresome and void.

Don't pin your faith on so-called great men. You will find most of them very small as you approach them.

A man who has duly considered the condition of his being, will contentedly yield to the course of things.

Secret kindnesses done to your fellow-creatures are as beautiful as secret injuries are detestable.

Without the virtue of humility one can neither be honest in poverty nor contented in abundance.

It takes less time to get over one's misfortunes than to be reconciled to a neighbor's good fortune.

Not that which men do worthily, but that which they do successfully, is what history is eager to record.

The only passion that does not blunt is avarice, and which the longer we live only becomes keener.

There is no state of life so anxious as that of a man who does not live according to the dictates of his own reason.

The oblect of all ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy there, we cannot be elsewhere.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure you must toil for it.

Don't expect to earn your living without labor of hand or head. You must eat your own bread or somebody else's.

It is a most mortifying reflection for any man to consider what he has done compared with what he might have done.

They asked Lokman the fabulist from whom did you learn manners? He answered promptly: From the unmannerly.

Sin is never at a stay, if we do not retreat from it, we shall advance in it; and the further we go, the more we have to come back.

Beware of anger of the tongue; control the tongue. Beware of anger of the mind. Practice virtue with thy tongue and with thy mind.

Sow not wishes in other people's gardens; wish not for that which you are not, but earnestly desire to be the very best of what you really are.

Health is the only riches that a man ought to set a value on; for without it all men are poor, let their estates be what they will.

If any one say that he has seen a just man in want of bread, we answer that it was in some place where there was no other just man.

Justice is a duty—generosity is a virtue. Yet the whole is too apt to regard the first as a favor, and the latter as a folly.

Hard words are like hailstones in summer; beating down and destroying what they would nourish if they were melted into drops.

Every human creature is sensible to some infirmities of temper, which it should be his care to correct and subdue, particularly in the early period of life.

The proper element of man is constant activity. The waters of life are like those of the Bethesda pool—it is only when they are agitated that they are healthful.

It is better to set a frugal and welcome table before the guest instantly, than to keep him waiting a long time, in order to provide for him a splendid repast, perhaps grudgingly.

Reticence is a valuable power, but one in the use of which great discretion is required; and it loses all its dignity all its dignity as soon as it is practiced without sufficient cause.

Never let a lie go to seed in your souls. If you should happen to be tempted into telling a falsehood, let it be plucked out by a prouder confession of your fault as quickly as possible.

Life is like a game of chess, each one holds his rank according to his quality; but, when the game is over, kings, queens, knights and all the rest are thrown into one common box.

If those who are the enemies of innocent amusements had the direction of the world they would take away the spring and youth; the former from the year, and the latter from human life.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, Jan. 1st, 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column....	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column....	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column....	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

WALTER & DEININGER, Publishers.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. C. F. Deininger, Preacher-in-charge—Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. W. R. Whitney, Preacher-in-charge.—Preaching next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 1 P. M.—D. Rimport, supt.

Reformed.

The charge is at present without a pastor.

United Brethren.

Rev. John Landis, Preacher-in-charge.—

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Communion services in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning in German, and in the evening in English. Preparatory services, Saturday morning in German. Also English preaching in Millheim at 2½ P. M. It is expected that Rev. W. E. Fisher will be present to assist Pastor Tomlinson.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—B. O. Deininger, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. R. A. Bumiller, Sec. R. B. Hartman, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 2½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. Zerby, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. Walter, Sec. B. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. Otto, Sec. A. F. Harter, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B, 5th Regt., N. G., held their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Virginia's New United States Senator.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 16.—The joint vote to-day on United States senator was, Mahone 79, Withers 53, Wickham 5, Daniel 1; necessary to a choice 70. The two houses will meet in joint session to-morrow and declare Mahone elected.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27th, 1879.

Ever since Mr. Hayes went to Rhode Island and the Governor of that state hailed him as the sun, at whose rising, stars, and planets, and comets and other things hid their heads and falls, or in words of that kind, I have believed that the Governor was born to greatness, and would achieve it, and would also have it thrust on him. Now he is mentioned for the Russion Misssion. He earned it by that immortal speech of welcome.

The English mission is, it is said, held for Stanley Matthews, in case he is defeated by Garfield for the United States Senate. This will give Ohio the French and English missions, but Minister Noyes is away from France nearly all the whole time, and is not much of a minister anyway. Under the peculiar civil service reform ideas of Mr. Hayes it may be that a very bad minister is no minister at all.

Governor Garcelon of Maine, is reported by the dispatches of this morning as likely to submit to the Supreme Court of the state certain questions as to the legality of his acts in issuing certificates of election to the legislature to persons who apparently received a minority of votes. This is to be done, it is said, at the request of Republican politicians. I have some knowledge of Governor Garcelon's character, and do not believe he will do anything of the kind. He will be all the less likely to do so, now that his legal authority as Governor has been resistdd by those who make the demand upon him.

Gen. Grant will reach this city to-day. There will be no public reception, the authoritative notice of his coming being too short, but an officer of the law will meet him at the depot and serve papers in the suit against him of certain holders of Metropolitan church bonds. At the time parson Newman built this beautiful church, and the congregation in debt for most of it, bonds were issued and Grant was made one of the trustees. The holders of the bonds want their money.

The return of Captain James Eads from Europe, where he has examined carefully the means used for the improvement of navigation on the principal rivers, insures the early presentation to Congress of a plan of improvements for the Mississippi. Captain Eads reports that he was received with extreme courtesy by the authorities wherever he went and that great interest was manifested in the objects of his mission. He is, after a careful examination of the Suez Canal more than ever convinced that the canals proposed across the Isthmus are impracticable and that his own scheme for a railroad to convey vessels from sea to sea is the one that must be adopted.

According to official returns received here, the iron interests of the country, even more than the agricultural are "booming." The present and prospective demand is such that existing means of supply are wholly insufficient. Foundries long closed have been opened and new ones are being started.

Carroll.

The State Appropriation for Schools.—The *School Journal* for December says: "No money can yet be had with which to pay the State appropriation to the school districts. Of the million dollars due for the school year ending June last, not a dollar has been paid. It is hoped this condition of affairs will not last much longer, but no one is at present able to say when it will end. All concerned may rest assured, however, that the warrants will be sent as soon as the State Treasurer is able or willing to cash them." This deficiency in the supply of funds to keep the district treasury in good condition, makes it incumbent upon tax collectors to finish up their school duplicates as promptly as possible, otherwise the teachers must be the sufferers in holding unpaid orders.

Somebody who hadn't much else to do took the measurement of Gen. Grant, since the Grand Grant Reception Fuss, in Philadelphia, and reports the result: Stature—below medium, *small*; as a smoker—No. 1; as a military captain—fair to medium; as a speech maker—nearly down to zero; as a present-taker and dinner-eater—strictly first class; as a statesman and President—the less said the soonest mended.

The London *Times* strongly favors the election of Grant for a third term, and says that the people of England would be greatly pleased over such an event. Indeed! Guess we must elect him then, just to please the people of England.

Letter from Kansas.

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kan. Dec. 17 '79.

Mr. Editor: — This evening our son Frank returned from the Post Office and brought with him a copy of your paper—the first we have seen for more than a month—and you may well imagine it created a sensation, each member being anxious to hear from Penns Valley. The appearance of the "Journal" also reminded me of the fact that I had promised to write you, when once settled, so I concluded to write at once.

We are not yet settled, nor do we expect to be for some time. Winter is here but our house is not yet completed. Should we have an ordinary Kansas winter, we will be able to move in the course of six weeks, otherwise we may not get into it before March.

With but few exceptions we have had the most delightful weather—clear, pure and healthy; to-day however we have winter in real good earnest. It would pass for a genuine Pennsylvania winter's day.

So far our health has been remarkably good, and all of us feel quite at home. We have been able to adapt ourselves to our new surroundings with ease and pleasure. We would not be so foolish as to claim we had entered an earthly Paradise, nor a Purgatory, true we miss many comforts we enjoyed in Penns Valley, and then there are advantages here which we could not have in our former home. Emporia is a live town, and bids fair to become one of the first inland cities of the west. Three of the leading railroads pass through it, and is the seat of the State Normal School. It is the centre of a thrifty community and its location is such that it will control the trade for a circle of at least 40 miles.

Its growth is rapid and healthy. As you are aware, I visited this place last July, since then some two hundred new houses—some very fine ones—have been erected, and the population has increased about 1000. It is difficult to supply the demand for houses—A small house two or three rooms without cellar or outbuildings of any kind will readily command $10 per month rent, in advance. Business houses with suitable conveniences rent at from $75 to $100 per month. Emporia furnishes a cash market for the farming community for 10 to 20 miles. There is scarcely an end to the corn, pork, beef, hay and wood brought into town daily from the surrounding country. There is no more desirable place in Kansas for farmers than Lyon county. If men will only come here exercising good common sense. This raw prairie will not produce equal to the well cultivated fields of the east, but after it once becomes cultivated it will exceed the east two fold, and grain can be raised at half the expense, while stock at one fourth and will command prices nearly equal to those of the east. To illustrate: Beef is selling for $5 to $6 per hundred, pork sells readily at $4.50. So that if farmers will come here expecting to deny themselves only one twentieth part which their fathers did when they first settled the east and combine stock-raising with grain, in a few years they will succeed. Lyon county is situated in the Neosho valley, one of the most fertile and healthy in the state and is well suppliet with water, coal, wood and building stone, There are some few cases of Fever and Ague, but not more than you will find anywhere else in a new country, and not one tenth which you find along the Susquehanna.

Persons from the east make a mistake by going to the western part of the state. It has not the same amount of rain fall, is more subject to severe drouths, has more fever and ague, has not nearly the same advantages for schools, churches and civilization generally. The only advantages they have is in the cheapness of land, but this is more than overbalanced by other and nigher considerations. There are yet thousands upon thousands of acres to be had in Lyon county within reasonable reach of schools, churches and markets, for from $3 to $100 per acre, owing to location and improvements. Prairie lands can yet be bought at a distance of 5, 8 or 10 miles from the city for from $3 to $10 per acre. City lots sell from $25 to $1000 each.

In the east you hear much said of Kansas winds and mud. Our experience is that the winds are not more severe here than in Penns valley; and as for mud, it is of short duration. With the exception of perhaps 8 or 10 days the roads have been dry and dusty ever since we are here.

We have made an encouraging commencement towards establishing a Reformed congregation. We expect to organize on next Sunday, and may hereafter give you the results. There is no mission field in either the Lutheran or Reformed church more promising than Kansas. What is wanted is money to give congregations a start, and they will soon take care of themselves, as well as return a fair dividend.

Yours in Grace

J. G. Shoemaker.

A FREE FIGHT.

Disgraceful Scene in a Pittsburg Church.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—The people in this city are in a fever of excitement to day owing to a fisticuff fight which took place in the First Reformed Presbyterian church last night. Some weeks ago the congregation voted for a pastor, the Rev. Nevin Woodside being chosen. A majority of the trustees charged that his selection was the result of illegal votes. A majority of the congregation were determined that Woodside should be retained. Last night the quarrel culminated in a free fight. Both factions were present in full force.

Woodside wanted to preach, but his opponents had another clergyman whom they wished to preach. Both parsons waxed hot and a scrimmage occurred for possession of the pulpit. A general fight, which was thickest around the altar, then took place and lasted a quarter of an hour. The police finally quelled the riot, but not before a number of people had their arms broken and heads cracked. The church presents a sorry appearance today. Pews are broken, remnants of broken glass, hymn books, bibles, hair pins and bangs are strewn over the floor. Great indignation prevails in church circles.

Outrageous Outrage in the South.

Meriden, Miss., Dec. 16.—At the municipal election here to day George L. Curtis, republican, was elected mayor as was also the entire republican city ticket by 300 majority. The council stands 28 republicans and 2 democrats.

A special to the Washington *Post* from Augusta, Me., states that the legislature of Maine will be politically divided as follows: Senate, republican 12; opposition 19; house, republican 62, opposition 77, vacancies 12. The republicans talk of organizing a rump legislature, but the attempt cannot succeed because the rump would not be recognized by the governor or any of the state officers.

Register's Notice.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, A. D., 1880, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first account of Adam Decker and Samuel Stem, executors of &c. of Adam Decker late of Walker township, deceased.
2. The account of Peter Schultz, guardian of George, Lizzie and Samuel T. Coble, minor children of John Coble, deceased.
3. The partial account of Emanuel Shuey, administrator of &c., of Joseph Shuey, late of College township, deceased.
4. The second and final account of Martin Brumgart, administrator of &c. of David Ginger, dec. late of Walker township, deceased.
5. First and final account of D. Z. Kline, trustee appointed to make sale of real estate of Sarah Ammerman, late of Spring township, deceased.
6. First and partial account of Samuel Evert and George Bower, executors of &c. of Jacob Evert, late of Penn township, deceased.
7. Third partial account of A. R. Barlow and W. V. Beckwith, executors of &c. of Clement Beckwith, late of Worth township, deceased.
8. The account of I. S. Fraig, guardian of John A. Loder, minor child of Margaret J. Loder, late of Marion township, deceased.
9. The final account of J. D. Shugart, guardian of Bella J. Hoover, minor child of John T. Hoover, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
10. The final account of Adam Vonada, surviving executor of &c. of Henry Vonada, late of Haines township, deceased.
11. The account of Adam Krumrine, administrator of &c. of Frederick Kramrine, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
12. The account of Augustus Huey, administrator of &c. of John Huey, late of Penn township, deceased.
13. The account of P. W. Barnhart and Jacob R. Leathers, trustees to sell real estate of John Hughs, late of Howard township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of J. K. Leathers, administrator of &c. of James Pheasant, late of Howard township, deceased.
15. The guardianship account of S. F. Foster, guardian of William R. Foster, of Princeton, New Jersey.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

1-4t.

Assignee's Sale.—The subscriber, assignee of John W. Scholl of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., will offer at public sale on the premises, on Friday, the 20th day of January, 1880, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable real estate of the said John W. Scholl, viz:

A certain farm, situate in Miles township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the outh by lands of Joseph K. Moyer and Daniel P. Rishel; west by lands of D. P. Rishel and H. W. Kreamer and John Kreamer; north by — Boutz and others; east by Emanuel Harter and W. K. Forster, containing 166 acres, more or less. Thereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn, and all other necessary outbuildings. A thrifty orchard is on the farm. A never-failing stream of water near the buildin s. This farm is situate within 5 miles of the rail road and only three miles north of Millheim, along the turnpike leading from Millheim to Nittany Valley. Will be offered in one or two parts, to suit purchasers.

Terms: One-third of purchase money to be paid cash on day of sale, or by note with approved security, payable April 1st, 1880, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Also—all the right, title and interest of the said John W. Scholl in that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Miles township aforesaid, bounded north by lands of Joel Morris and John Kreamer, east by Mrs. George Schwint, south by Gratz's heirs, and west by Mrs. George Weight, containing 80 acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story log frame house, barn and other outbuildings. Will be sold at the residence of John W. Scholl, one mile east of Wolfe's store, Monday the 19th day of January, 1880 at 12½ o'clock, sharp. Also, at the same time and place, all the personal property of the said John W. Scholl

1-3t W. H. Corman, Assignee.

Public Sale.—Will be sold at public sale, by order of the Orphan's Court, on the premises in the Borough of Millheim, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1880:

The undivided one half part of lots Nos. 23 & 25, in said borough, the property of the late Samuel Sivels, deceased. Thereon erected a large, two-story dwelling house, pottery, stable and other outbuildings. The house is suitable for two families to reside in.

Terms: One half of purchase money to be paid or confirmation of sale, and the residue within one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Ten per cent. of the first payment shall be made on the day of sale, to be refunded if the sale is not confirmed. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

J. H. Reifsnyder, Administrator.

1-3t

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Philips, late of the Borough of Millheim, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The notes and accounts are left in the hands of B. O. Deininger for settlement and collection.

John P. Runkle, Centre Hill,
B. O. Deininger, Millheim.
Executors.

1-6t

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Grand Auction Sale

—OF—

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SHOW CASES,

CLOCKS, & FANCY GOODS.

I will dispose of my entire stock of the above articles at AUCTION sale beginning

MONDAY AFTERNOON JAN. 5., 1880.

at 2:30 o'clock and continue every afternoon, and evening at 7:30 until the entire stock is disposed of.

You are invited to attend these sales and procure these goods at

Your Own Prices.

Everything guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
Everything must be sold.

FRANK P. BLAIR,
No. 2 Brockerhoff House,
Bellefonte, Pa.

MARTIN FREE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Window Shades,

OFFICE AND STORE

956 North Second Stree,

FACTORY,

943 St. John Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

First Class Work and Low Prices.

Country Trade Respectfully Solicited.

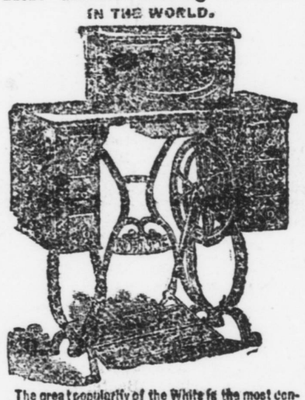
PENSIONS!

procured for soldiers disabled in U. S. service by reasons of wounds and other causes.
All pensions date back to day of discharge.
Pensions increased. Address with stamp,
STODDART & CO.,
42-4 No. 913 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST OF ALL.

Unrivaled in Appearance,
Unparalleled in Simplicity,
Unsurpassed in Construction,
Unprecedented in Popularity,
And Undisputed in the Broad Claim
OF BEING THE
VERY BEST OPERATING
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST, AND
Most Perfect Sewing Machine
IN THE WORLD.



The great popularity of the White is the most convincing tribute to its excellence and superiority over other machines, and in submitting it to the trade we put it upon its merits, and in no instance has it ever yet failed to satisfy any recommendation in its favor.

The demand for the White has increased to such an extent that we are now compelled to turn out

A Complete Sewing Machine every three minutes in the day to supply the demand!

Every machine is warranted for 3 years, and sold for cash at liberal discounts, or upon easy payments, to suit the convenience of customers.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No 355 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.

The Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

Steam Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

Our Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

The Entire Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

Grain Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

Not Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the Only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

In Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

Marvelous for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

Four Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

For Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

VICTORIOUS!

HIGHEST & BEST AWARD

And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,

Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated

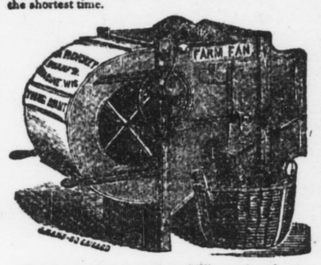
Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,

MADE BY

A. P. DICKEY,

Racine, Wis.

Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They grade Wheat perfectly by once handling. Separate Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.



Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed, both kinds requiring nine sizes to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 500 bushels per hour, according to size of mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Oleographs and Circulars supplied on application. Prices will be quoted *low* and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.

Be sure and send for Catalogue and inquire for the

Taylor & Farley CABINET ORGAN,

BEFORE PURCHASING ANY ORGAN.

NONE SUPERIOR AND BUT FEW EQUAL.

NOTHING SHODDY, AND PRICES LOW.

MANUFACTORY AT WORCESTER, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

HIGHEST HONORS

AT THE

Centennial World's Fair, 1876!

THE

SHONINGER ORGANS

PRONOUNCED UNANIMOUSLY AS THE

BEST INSTRUMENTS.

Their comparative excellence is recognized by the Judges in their Report, from which the following is an extract:

"The B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.'S exhibit as the best Instruments at a price rendering them possible to a large class of purchasers, having a combination of Reeds and Bells, producing novel and pleasing effects, containing many desirable improvements, will stand longer in dry or damp climate, less liable to get out of order, all the boards being made three-ply, put together so it is impossible for them to either shrink, swell or split." THE ONLY ORGANS AWARDED THIS RANK.

This Medal and Award was granted after the most severe competition of the best makers, before one of the most competent juries ever assembled.

New Styles and prices just issued, which are in accordance with our rule, the BEST ORGAN for the least money.

We are prepared to appoint a few new Agents.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed, post-paid, on application to

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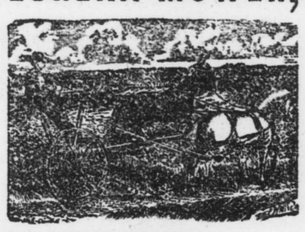
97 to 123 CHESTNUT STREET,

New Haven, Conn.

WILBER'S DIRECT DRAFT

EUREKA MOWER,



THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER.
THE CHEAPEST MOWER.
THE LARGEST MOWER.

THE BEST MOWER IN THE WORLD.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Eureka is superior to any side-cut machine I ever used or ever saw in use.
HARRIS LEWIS,
President of New York Dairymen's Assc.

The curing of the grass cut with the Eureka Mower is more even and rapid than after the side-cut machines.
GEORGE W. HOFFMAN,
President Farmers' Club, Elmira, N. Y.

The Eureka Mower is the very best we ever saw, and there is no side-cut mower that can compare with it in any respect.
V. L. PIOLLET,
State Grange Lecturer, Wyion, P.

The manner in which it leaves the cut grass, loose and open to the sun and wind ready for drying, puts the Eureka far ahead of any machine I ever used. B. LAPORTE, Asylum, Pa.

Manufactured by EUREKA MOWER CO. Towanda, Bradford County, Pa. Correspondence solicited. Circulars mailed on application.

Immense. Immense. Immense.

$25,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

ON EXHIBITION NOW AT THE

BEE HIVE STORE

Have Just Opened the Third Stock for Fall and Winter of 1879.

Never has there been shown in any store in Lock Haven such a Stock of Dry Goods as can now be seen at the Bee Hive, and at prices that will astonish everybody.

The Dress Goods Department,

Which we make Our Great Speciality, is Truly Immense.

One lot 46 inch wide French Dress Goods, sold all through the season at $2.25, now sold at $1.40.
One lot 46 inch Real Camel Hair Cloth sold at $2 now $1 per yard—all colors.
One lot double with Cloth Suiting sold at $1 now sold at 60 cents.
500 yards all wool Cashmere, full double width, in all the new shades, sold at 60 cents now offered at 45 cents.
500 yards all wool Twilled Dress Goods sold at 50 cents now offered at 33 cents—a great bargain.
One lot French Double Weight Cashmere, sold at $1 now offered at 85 cts.—all colors.
1500 yards Black Cashmeres, all wool, from 40 cents per yard, up—cheaper than any store in Central Pennsylvania will or can sell them.
2000 yards fine Twilled Cashmeres, in all shades and colors, all wool filling, sold at 12½ cents, former price 25 cents.
1500 yards Brocade Dress, beautiful colors, 10 cents a yard, sold at 12½ and 15 cents.
An immense stock of Scotch Plaids and Fancy Stripes at 10 and 12½ cents, way below their value, with the largest stock of

Black and Colored Silks, Black and Colored Silk Velvets,

Fancy Trimming Silks and Velvets in this section of the state.
The largest stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's Coatings and Sackings, Black Beavers, Diagonal and Striped Coatings to be found in Lock Haven, at great bargains.

An Immense Stock of Ladie's Ready-Made Coats,

Bought at a great bargain and will be sold much below their value. Everybody should see the great bargains in these goods.
Our stock of Flannels, Blankets, Ladie's Skirts, Shawls, Men and Boys' Cassimers, Shirting, Red and White Flannel, Table Linens, Tickings, Ginghams, Toweling, Canton Flannels, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Wide Sheetings and Pillow Case Muslins are simply the largest ever shown in this city, at very low prices.
In Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Nubias, Hoods, Corsets, Rushings, Ties Buckskin Gloves, and Mittens, and everything in the Notion line, comprising the largest and cheapest stock in Central Pennsylvania. We make this season a great speciality in Silk Fringes, in colors and black. Have an immense stock in Ladies, Misses, Children's, Men's and Boys' Undershirts and Drawers, we can undersell everybody. Just received a new lot of CARPETS, in 3-ply, 2-ply and Ingrain, Mattings, Oil cloths, for floor and table, Cotton Batts, Carpet Chain, &c., &c. Also another lot of 5,000 yards good fast-color DARK CALICO, the best in this city AT FOUR CENTS, 4 cts, 4 cts. 4 cts. a yard.
The Bee Hive is the leading Dry Goods Store of Lock Haven. It keeps the greatest variety of goods to select from. It keeps only first-class goods, is enabled to sell them cheaper than any other store on account of the great quantity, but which enables us to buy much cheaper than small stores, and enables us to sell them at a profit and be fully as cheap as the goods cost them. Let everybody call early and be convinced that we only advertise facts, and that large stores like the Bee Hive can offer decided advantages over every competitor. The Great Bee Hive Dry Goods Store, 65 Main Street, Lock Haven, Pa.

J. J. EVERETT, PROP'R.

All Orders by Mail will receive Prompt and Immediate Attention.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

NESBIT BROS.,

Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,"

Manufacturers of

Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

Being provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of

HOUSE BUILDING.

Also, to the manufacture of School Office and Church Furniture, Sunday School, and Private Book Cases.

FACTORY—EAST EW URG. NESBIT BROS.

N. B.—We can send Materials to Coburn or Spring Mills at cheap freights. 25-1y

!! A New Announcement !!

HARRIS' STANDARD STORE,

235 MARKET STREET,

Lewisburg, Pa.

As usual, always the CHEAPEST and FIRST in the field with ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

A Complete Stock of LADIES' and MISSES'

HATS AND BONNETS.

Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Satins and Ribbons in all Shades.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

CORSETS AND HOSIERY A SPECIALITY.

GLOVES, RUCHES, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear.

All Styles of Dress Buttons, Towels, Table Covers, Germantown Wool, Saxony Wool, Zephyrs, Jewelry and Perfumery, Woolen Shawls, Sacks, and Hoods, Ladies' and Misses' Furs, &c., &c.

A arge Stock of Ladies' Ready-made Coats from $2.50 up.

OUR FIVE CENT COUNTER

Replenished and New Attractions Constantly Added. Picture and Motto Frames, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞A comparison of our Prices will convince any one that we sell about FIFTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1. 1880.

B. O. DEININGER, - - - EDITOR.

R. A. BUMILLER, - - ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Local Department.

—The entire personnel of the JOURNAL establishment—the bosses, editors, salesmen, clerks, book-keepers, and porters, return their thanks to a generous public for a liberal patronage in office and store. Thanks—and a

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

—The school board of Millheim is hereby most respectfully informed that there are three schools in operation in town; that each school has its own teacher, whose combined names are Zerby—VanOrmer—Eisenhuth; that the teachers are getting along "middling", and if they have the least doubt on any of these points they had better go and *see for themselves.* **

—The auction man—this time from Milton—is here again this week, selling goods just dirt cheap. Our merchants are pleased beyond description—of course they are. Guess these chaps come under the impression that we have no stores here, for the only way anybody can ever find out that we have a few of them, is by close and thorough inquiry.

—A train of twelve sleighs stopped in town one day last week for dinner on their west ward, ho! trip. They were real nice looking affairs, too much so for a poor country editor, and so we didn't offer to trade for one *on subscription.* But where is little Sammy Faust and what is he doing there?

It is with reluctance that we decline the publication of Deputy Leonard Rhone's report to the State Grange, at Bloomsburg. It is entirely too long for our columns at this time.

—The Evangelical Sunday School will have its annual festival this evening, and the Methodist this afternoon. Ample preparations have been made and we hope the matter will be a success.

—From the *Girard* (Kansas) *Press* we learn that Mr. A. V. Wolf, formerly of Aaronsburg, has been appointed route agent on the Messer & Parsons R. R. Alf is to enter upon the duties of his appointment at once.

—The holidays have passed by very pleasantly here in Millheim. Sunday School and family festivals, friendly visits and greetings, present making and receiving, all, excepting the weather, combined to make the season a happy and enjoyable one. But the weather, oh yes, the nasty, disagreeable weather.

—Read this number of the JOURNAL thoroughly—the outside, editorial and local departments, correspondence, advertisements, legal notices and all, and ask yourself candidly whether as a readable local paper the JOURNAL is one whit behind any other in Central Pennsylvania. Perhaps you can get your neighbor to subscribe if you ask him to do so and give him the paper to read.

REPORT OF MILLHEIM PRIMARY SCHOOL for month ending Dec. 18th, 1879. No. in attendance—52. Average attendance—43. Per cent. of attendance—84. School was closed Nov. 27th, (Thanksgiving day.) Visitors: Mrs. S. D. Musser, Mrs. J. F. Chambers, Dr. S. G. Gutelius, Mr. W. H. B. Eisenhuth and Prof. Henry Meyer, Co. Supt. Conduct this month has been good—average—70 per cent. Progress—83 per cent. No portion of that august body known as the school board of Millheim Borough have as yet chosen to visit the school If we are justified in judging of motives by corresponding actions we can not help thinking that our directors have not the good of the schools at heart; proper supervision is beneficial, and once more, gentlemen, you are called upon to awaken from that comatose sleep into which you have permitted yourselves to fall, to arise and attend to your duties.

J. R. VANORMER,
Millheim, Dec. 18. '79. Teacher.

[Since writing the above, Mr. A. C. Musser, Secy., called to see us.]

—The festival of the United Sunday School of Millheim, on Christmas evening, was a "decided success", and it will be long and pleasantly remembered by all concerned. The church was very profusely decorated with evergreen. The arrangement of the garlands and festoonings displayed exquisite taste. In fact it was the most elaborate and yet the most chaste and neatest church decoration we have yet seen in Millheim.

The Christmas tree seemed to be all that the juvenile heart could wish for. The historic old buffer, Mr. Santa Claus, was exceptionally lavish in his presents to the little ones. No doubt the children—God bless them—received more candies than many ot them get the whole year round.

One address was delivered, by Rev. John Tomlinson, and that was short, pointed and eminently practical. The speaker had for his subject "The Gifts we owe Christ". He demonstrated in a very forcible manner, that the christian owed his treasure, his time, his talents, his *all*, to Christ and his cause.

The singing and performances at the organ were of a high order. In fact all the exercises of the evening, including the distribution of the gifts, were pleasing and satisfactory, and we sincerely trust that lasting impressions for good may have been made.

—The new barber gives entire satisfaction. He is steady, sober and attends well to his business. Just the chap we want.

—We are much pleased to hear so favorably from our friend, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, now of Emporia, Kansas. His letter in another column will be read with much interest by his many friends and especially by his late parishioners here.

We send the JOURNAL regularly every week, and are only sorry that the Shoemaker family don't get it as punctually as it is sent.

—TIME IS MONEY.—Just so; and in order to have exact time you must have a good time piece, whether watch or clock. Therefore you had better make your arrangements to attend Frank. P. Blair's great auction sale of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, at Bellefonte, beginning next Monday, and to continue every day and evening until the entire stock is sold.

Here's a chance as you never had one before.

THE INSTITUTE.

The Thirty-third Annual Session of the Centre County Teachers' Institute convened in the Court House at Bellefonte, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23., 1879, and continued four days. Two sessions were held each day during which all questions pertaining to the science of teaching were exhaustively treated. Eminent instructors from several state normal schools were present, and no pains were spared to render the Institute of as much practical benefit to the schools of our county as its most sanguine friends could desire. One hundred and sixty two active teachers were in attendance. These together with the number not actively engaged, were near two hundred and twenty.

Dr. N C. Schaeffer, Prin. Keystone State Normal School was present each day and much of the success of the Institute is attributed to his untiring efforts in that direction. His labors were principally devoted to a clear exposition of matters bearing directly on the science of Pedagogics, and his many talks and lectures proved his fitness for the exalted position he occupies. He is a pleasant gentleman and an entertaining speaker. Misses Delia T. Smith and J. Ettie Crane, of the Shippensburg Normal School, had charge, respectively, of the English Grammar, Composition &c., and Vocal Music departments. Miss Smith is a gifted speaker—never hesitating a moment for the proper word and never mistaking the application of any one she may chose to use. She made sad havoc of some of our established principles and proved conclusively that the study of Grammar and kindred branches can be rendered easy and pleasant. Miss Crane exploded the theories advanced by many of our teachers in regard to teaching Vocal Music in our common schools. She illustrated *her* method by means of classes and ample blackboard exercises. She advocates the adoption by our teachers of the *rote* system and gave to Vocal Music in Centre county an impetus that will long be appreciated. As a musician she has few equals and as a teacher no superiors. Her playing and singing invariably "*brought down the house.*"

The event of the week was the lecture of Dr. G. P. Hayes on "Character and Manners," on Wednesday evening. The dissertation was one calculated to be the means of doing much good. He held his audience spell bound for more than an hour and when he closed each listener appeared loth to retire. Each and all felt themselves wiser and happier by hearing the talented and cultured President of one of our most valued educational institutions.

On Thursday evening Rev. D K. Nesbit, of Pittsburg, delivered his lecture on "SHODDY" to a large and appreciative audience. The lecturer held up to public gaze all manner of deception in social circles, and the style in which he exposed the various ways of assuming and maintaining false appearances elicited from his hearers prolonged and not-to-be-mistaken applause.

We also desire to notice some of our own talent—Prof. W. A. Krise, of Gregg, on "Methods of instruction". A series of able and beneficial short lectures. Prof. C. L. Gramly, of Rebersburg, read an ably prepared paper in defence of Mental Arithmetic. The Prof. has, apparently, no patience with those who would desire to see this important branch stricken off the list of studies. Dr. C. C. Zeigler, of Penn, in his talk on "American Literature" gave the Institute to understand that he had an extensive knowledge of all our writers. Gen. Beaver, W. C. Heinle, Esq., Prof. A. N. Raub, of Lock Haven, J. H. Rankin, Esq., Supt. Magee, of Clinton Co. and others spoke with telling effect at different times.

The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the entire session and there can be no doubt that all were benefited. An effort was made to have the time of holding the Institute changed, the time proposed was before the term opened, the suggestion was received with disgust by the majority of the members.

In closing we have only to say that they who were unable to attend lost more educationally than they could have gained financially. The Institute is intended for the teachers—*all* of them, and it is worthy their united support.

Y.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year with its toils and cares, its joys and sorrows, its opportunities—whether improved or neglected—has closed upon us, and it is fitting that while standing on the threshold of the young new year we should seriously consider how we have spent the one just closed, and what are our prospects, our objects and aims, for the near future. The question is not so much whether we have increased in material wealth—whether we have added another house or farm to those already in possession. The higher grade of comforts, although very convenient, are not absolutely necessary to our happiness either here or hereafter; and it is therefore of much more consequence that we cultivate and improve the mind and heart, the immortal parts of our being, than merely to accumulate wealth.

Many people live, or *exist* through a long succession of years a sort of routine life that knows little or no variation. The idea never enters their uncultured minds that we were created for higher and nobler purposes than to gather a little of this world's dross. We have people in our mind's eye who for twenty years and more have not made a single advancing step either in mental or moral improvement—who in all but age and wealth occupy the precise spot they did then. What a thought! to live a life-time without growing one iota wiser or better! To have all our years—God-given, so full of golden opportunities for good, pass by as one blended, bleak, dreary moral waste, as destitute of good works as the Sahara Desert is of vegetation.

Reader, have you made up your mind how you will begin and how you will live the new year? Act like an intelligent, reasonable moral being, who is responsible to God for a proper use of time, *years* and opportunities mercifully given.

AARONSBURG CRUMBS.

Snow came just a little too late to be of any use on Christmas, and just a little too small in quantity to be of much use, at any time.

The public schools had a few days vacation last week. Will have one or two days again this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Noah Leitzell took a holiday trip to Elk County, to visit friends.

Mr. J. C. Meyer, Messrs J. W. Bright and C. S. Musser, Miss Ella Musser and Miss Emma Deshler, have all come home to spend the Christmas vacation.

Rev. Tomlinson is suffering from a cold, so severe that he had not been able to attend to all his customary work.

Col. & Mrs. J. P. Coburn took their Christmas dinner at Dr. Huston's in Nittany Valley.

Coasting is indulged in, to a limited extent, not only by the children. Some people accomplish it involuntarily, and without the use of a sled.

Plenty of presents, and some nice ones, given and received.

X. Y.

ECHOES FROM COBURN.

Cold? you bet.

Business is booming.

Coburn will not give Grant a reception.

Wesley Whitman and lady are off to Harrisburg on a wedding trip. May their wedded life be always as auspicious as its beginning.

Four young gentlemen, living along Penns Creek, recently declared that the state of "single blessedness" was a farce and a delusion; and immediately went and hung themselves—each to a handsome young lady.

The Elk Creek Union S. S. had a festival on Christmas night. It was their first attempt, and we must say it was a perfect success.

They had a "tree" of course, well laden with good things for the girls and boys. The house was artistically decorated for the occaeion. In spite of the snow which was falling thick and fast, the people poured in from all sides filling the house to its utmost capacity; so that one had to put himself into the least space possible. In fact it was feared by some that they would never regain their former dimensions, as you know, solids long compressed lose their elasticity.

The exercises were opened with a christmas song, Miss Cora E. Ard at the organ, after which came the distribution of gifts. Every man, woman and child in the house received a present, and all were apparently happy.

Among the countless variety of articles which adorned the tree there was a fine bottle of brandy presented to a middle aged gentleman, a member of the school. The generous recipient opened his heart and his bottle to the officers of the school, and in full view of the audience, these functionaries, each in his turn, drank to the health of the giver. We do not know whether this little scene had any *moral* effect on the audience or not; but we *do* know that it had a decided *physical* effect on some persons—it made them awfully thirsty. XENAGORAS.

—Some valuable property is advertised in this week's JOURNAL at public sale. W. H. Corman, Asignee, will offer the entire real and personal property of John W. Scholl, of Miles township, at public sale, on Monday and Tuesday, January 19th and 20th.

J. H. Reifsnyder, Administrator, will offer at public sale, Saturday, January the 17th, the undivided one half of the property occupied by John F. Chambers—being the estate of the late Samuel Sivels, deceased.

—The Musical Convention at Madisonburg was fully organized on Saturday evening, and is moving along finely. The unusually large attendance is an evidence that the citizens of the Burg are laboring to make the convention a success. A short drill on the rudiments of music will be given at each morning session.

The convention will close Saturday, evening, Jan. 3rd, 1880, with a grand concert, the exercises to consist of Solos, Duetts, Quartetts, Choruses, and Select Reading.

The committee extends a cordial invitation to singers from a distance, and quarters will be provided for all such free of charge.

"*Come and see us.*" **

VOLUME FIFTY FOUR.—This number begins the 54th volume of the JOURNAL and its predecessor, the old *Centre Berichter.* We certainly haven't much to boast of, neither have we any just cause of complaint. Thankful to our friends and patrons for past favors we enter the new year hopefully.

—The Radicals down in Maine are kicking up considerable of a fuss because the result of the election as constitutionally and legally ascertained, does not suit them. It will all end in bluster, however; and Jim Blaine, the chief blatherskite, will distinguish himself as little in the Maine rebellion as he did in the war for the Union.

THE CONCERT.—The concert on Saturday evening by the Juvenile Quartette Club of Mifflinburg, was simply excellent, in the fullest sense of the word. It was the best enjoyed occasion of the kind we had here for years, and the dear little children composing the club have not only won the admiration of our people by their beautiful singing, but every body seems to have fallen in love with them.

The singing was of a high order, and proves that their teacher, Miss Kate Shriner, must have spent a prodigious amount of labor in their training; nor need she fear to go anywhere with her lovely little pets, to give concerts. We wish them God's blessing and much success. Hope they will "call again."

News Miscellaney.

Programme for the Week of Prayer.

Sunday, Jan. 4.—Sermons on the "Fullness of Christ's Salvation."

Monday, Jan. 5.—Thanksgiving for the blessings of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.—Confession of sin and humiliation before God.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.—Prayer for the Church of Christ, its ministers, its growth in grace, and its enlargement; and for revivals of religion throughout our country.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—Prayer for Christian education; for the family, and institutions of learning, for Sunday-schools and Christian Associations.

Friday, Jan. 9.—Prayer for nations, rulers and people; for peace and religious liberty.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—Prayer for Home and Foreign Missions; for the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh, and the conversion of the world.

Dr. Wm. H. Clark of Albion, Indiana, was convicted at Indianapolis, Dec. 3., for making false affidavits to pension papers. This was his second trial for the same offence. He was fined $1,800 and sent two years to the penitentiary. This pension business may turn out yet to be a dear speculation for some fellows, as this Dr. Clark found it to be.

We have the inconvenience of having a good many places near hereabouts that have two to four names. There is Georgetown—its postoffice Dalmatia; there is Fremont—postoffice Mt. Pleasant Mills; Centreville—its postoffice Penns Creek; Adamsburg—its postoffice Beaver Springs; Benfer—postoffice Paxtonville; Smithgrove—postoffice Kremer; and now we have Meiser postoffice changed to Globe Mills.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

JUST AS THEY DO HERE.—There was a double wedding in Kelley township last Thursday evening. The two daughters of Mr. Christian Stolzfus were married by Rev. E. Riehl according to the ceremonies of the Omish Mennonite church. After the wedding a banquet was served up. The affair was made doubly pleasant by a serenade of a calathumphian band of over one hundred persons, which made the most unearthly music heard in that section for many a year.

MARRIED.

GRAMLY—ROYER.—On the 25th ult., at Rebersburg, by Rev. F. Aurand, Mr. William Gramly, of Sugar Valley, and Miss Jane Royer, of Rebersburg.

WEBER—CROUSE.—On the 25 ult., by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Newton O. Weber, and Miss Annie L. Crouse, both of Rebersburg

DIED.

NEES.—On the 26th ult., near Penn Hall, Mr. Jacob Nees, aged 63 years.

REARICK.—On the 22nd. ult., in Georges valley, of diptheria, Maggie, daughter of George & Mary Rearick, aged 6 years.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.40
Wheat No. 2	1.30
Corn	45
Rye	60
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	7.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	18.00
Salt, per Brl	2.25
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	22
Hams	12
Sides	6
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	22
Potatoes	25
Lard	6
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	8

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	4.75
Pea "	3.75

J. H. BAULAND'S
"BEE HIVE" STORE,
Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, Penna.

HEADQUARTES FOR DRY GOODS

AT THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVELY DRY GOODS STORE.

I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOCK of Dry Goods in Centre County.

MY MOTTO IS: "LOW PRICE," "THE VERY LOWEST" AND NO MISREPRESENTATION

PRICE LIST FOR THIS WEEK:

Dress Goods from	5 cents up
Cashmeres all colors, yard wide	25 cents per yard
Black Cashmeres, all wool, 40 inches wide	50 cents " "
Silks, all colors	50 cents " "
Canton flannel	6 cents " "
Crash for towels,	5 cents " "
Table linen, all linen	21 cents " "
Carpet from	15 cents "
Children's hose, extra bargains	5 cents " pair
Felt skirts	39 cents each
Children's knit hoods	25 cents each

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES COATS.

Coats for	$1.37½
Coats for	1.47
Coats, fair quality	1.99
Coats, good quality	2.49
Coats, extra good quality	2.99

ALL MY GOOD ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

AND A FULL LINE OF BETTER GRADES. Hoping to receive an early call, I remain Respectfully yours, J. H. BAULAND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

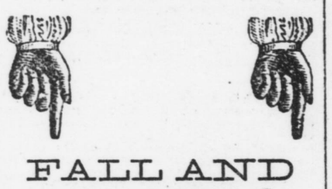
MILLHEIM BANKING CO.,
MAIN STREET.
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
A. Walter, Cashr. David Krape, Pres.

ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte Penn
OFFICE IN GARMAN'S NEW BUILDING.

JOHN B. LINN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
OFFICE ON ALLEGHANY STREET.

Bush House,
Bellefonte Pa.
J. H. MEYERS,
Proprietor.
SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES, PERMANENT BOARDERS AND PERSONS ATTENDING COURT.
BOTH LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT OUR HOTEL.

DAV. I. BROWN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
TINWARE, STOVEPIPE AND TRIMMING, SPOUTING & FRUIT CANS.
Would respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand or makes to order all kinds of TINWARE, STOVE-FIXTURES, FRUIT CANS, etc.
SPOUTING A SPECIALITY.
Fruit cans always on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Having some ten years experience in the business he flatters himself that his work is fully equal to any in this section of the country. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Shop, next door to Journal Book Store, Millheim, Pa.



FALL AND WINTER OPENING!!
MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER
has just received her Eall and Winter Stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of
French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.
DRESS MAKING
In all its Branches
SPECIALITY.
She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, in MILLHEIM.

C. A. STURGIS,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS
AND
Musical Instruments.
Repairing done on short notice.
Engraving a speciality,
at the Millheim Jewelry Store, one door east of Eisenhuth's Drug Store, Main Street, MILLHEIM, PENNA.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER
GEPHART & MUSSER
DEALERS IN
Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & alt
MILLHEIM, PA.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of
GRAIN
Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.
COAL, PLASTER & SALT
Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.
A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

ELIAS LOSE,
CARPENTER and Builder.
Doors, Shutes, Sash, Window Frames, Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner.
Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same.
MILLHEIM, PA.

C. W. STURGIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ONE DOOR EAST OF THE BANNER STORE, MARKET STREET,
LEWISBURG, PA.
First Class Goods, Good, Honest Work and Moderate Prices—is the Combination to be found at Mr. Sturgis' Establishment. Patronage from Centre Co. respectfully solicited. None but the best workmen employed.

TO THE READERS of the JOURNAL.
I would like to call your attention to my very large stck of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
which I am selling CHEAPER than any other house in Clinton Centre counties. The
ELMIRA KIP BOOT
double Soles and Tap. only
$2.50.
The best bargain I ever offered. They are selling everywhere for $3.00.
Don't forget the place
No. 115, Main Street,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Very Respectfully Yours,
Jacob Kamp.

DR. D H. MINGLE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Main Street, Millheim, Pa

A. HARTER,
AUCTIONEER,
Rebersburg, Pa.
SATISFCTION GUARANTEED

FOX'S PATENT
Breech-Loading Shot Gun
Barrels slide one side. No hinge to get loose.

A Gun to stand the wear and tear, and not get shaky or out of order. Prices, from $50.00 upwards. Send stamp for Circular to
AMERICAN ARMS CO.
103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

THE AVERY BEATS THE WORLD
WONDERFUL INVENTION
SHUTTLE
LOCK STITCH
ABSOLUTELY NOISELESS
LIGHTEST RUNNING SEWING MACHINE EVER MADE
AVOIDING BEARS, CAGS CAMS AND LEVERS, AND SUBSTITUTING THEREFORE AN ENTIRELY NEW MECHANICAL PRINCIPAL & MOVEMENT. A RADICAL IMPROVEMENT SEEN AT A GLANCE GREATLY DESIRED BY ALL AUTOMATIC, DIRECT & PERFECT ACTION IN EVERY PART NO FRICTION, NO NOISE, NO WEAR, NO TANTRUMS NOR GETTING OUT OF ORDER, ALWAYS READY TO SEW. THE FINEST OR HEAVIEST GOODS, GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION, NO LONG TALK OR ARGUMENT REQUIRED EVERY MACHINE TELLING ITS OWN STORY. SECURES IMMEDIATE SALES, HENCE THE BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS TO SELL. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
AGENTS WANTED
AVERY MFG CO. 812 BROADWAY NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	8 35 a. m.
"	leaves "	8 50 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	9 07 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 00 a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 55 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	11 25 a. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 25 p. m.
"	leaves "	2 40 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	3 50 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 50 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 25 p. m.
"	leaves "	7 40 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	7 32 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 05 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	3 40 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	11 20 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	4 10 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	8 40 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 50 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 10 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2 45 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 35 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 50 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 50
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	8 55
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2. A. M.	4. P. M.	6. P. M.
Spring Mills	10 30	12 45	
Coburn	10 45	1 00	
Laurelton	11 05	1 20	4 03
Millmont	11 20	1 35	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive	11 30	1 45	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave	11 30	1 50	4 50
Vicksburg	11 45	2 05	5 06
Biehl	11 52	2 13	5 13
Fair Ground	12 02	2 23	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive	12 10	2 30	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 30	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

An Awful Ride.

Some years ago an engineer on the Lake Shore Road had started his train and it had attained good headway, when he discovered flames issuing from one of the oil cars. He whistled down brakes, and the coaches were cut loose from the oil cars which were quickly uncoupled from the box car. The engineer then pulled on down the hill, to get out of the reach of the burning cars, in order to save the locomotive and the other car, in which were two valuable trotting horses and their keepers on their way to Cleveland. He supposed the brakeman would put on the brakes on the oil cars, but in the excitement this was not done, and they followed the locomotive, gaining headway every moment. Before the engineer had taken in the situation the oil cars, every one of them now ablaze, came dashing upon him around a curve. They crashed into the box car, knocking in one end of it, but, singularly enough, neither that nor any of the moving cars were thrown from the track by the collision. The engineer and fireman could have escaped all danger by abandoning the locomotive, but, as Davison said when asked afterward why they did not pursue that course, they had $20,000 worth of the company's property in their charge, and they were determined to save it if possible. According to the engineer's story of the incident, he saw that there was to be a race for life between him and his engine and the flaming cars under no control. He said that when the oil cars struck the one in which the horses were, the poor animals actually screamed with fright. The heat was unbearable. Davison pulled the throttle valve wide open, and he declared that they flew down the 80 feet grade so fast that the engine could not pump. The keepers in the car next the oil cars climbed up to the opening in the end of the car, and, with faces as pale as death, begged the engineer to "give her more steam." They could see the blazing oil cars from the broken end of their car, and it seemed to them that they gained at every turn of the wheels. The engineer said that when he struck the sharp curves at the lightning speed at which he was going he expected that his engine would leave the track and be hurled down the mountain side. The night was very dark; the engine thundered along faster than any engine ever ran in this country before or since, throught woods and deep rock cuts, and on the edge of high precipices. The horses were stamping and neighing with terror in the box car, and only a few feet in the rear was the flying mass of flame rushing down the mountain like a tremendous meteor. The blaze from the thousand gallons of burning oil was more than 60 feet in height, and lighted up the woods and rocks and crooked roads for miles. The whole heavens were illuminated, and from Brocton the sight of the great conflagration, apparently flying through the air, now hidden for a second by a cut or a piece of woods, and then leaping out again and up toward the sky like a huge mountain of fire, is described as being awful in its grandeur. The idea of Engineer Davison was to call for the opening of the switch for him at Brocton Junction, so that he could run on to the Lake Shore track, where the grade was ascending and where he could soon get out of the way of the burning cars through their having lost the propelling power of the decline of the Summit grade. It happened, however, that the Cincinnati express on the Lake Shore Road would be due at the junction when Davison's train reached there. To add to the terror of the situation a West bound Lake Shore freight train was at that moment running to pass the junction before the arrival of the express. There was only one thing to do, and that was to whistle for the switch, and take the chances of the freight getting out of the way, and the express being flagged or late. The engineer knew that he must have been seen from Brocton Junction, by the light of the burning oil, in his life or death race down the mountain, and that the railroad men there understood the peril of the situation and would be prompt to act. He whistled for open switch. He and his fireman then bade each other good-bye and awaited the result. The freight train gained the siding out of their way. The switch was opened and they tore on up the Lake Shore track, past the depot and through the village, and were soon out of the way of the burning cars. The latter gradually came to a stop. The engine and box car were stopped within a hundred yards of the Lake Shore express, which was both late and signaled. When Davison and his fireman found they were out of danger, they fainted on their engine. The horses in the box car were ruined, and their keepers were taken from the car unconscious. The oil tanks burned for three hours after they were stopped. The most fortunate circumstance of the whole affair was the uncoupling of the passenger cars from the oil cars at the Summit. They were filled with passengers, and if they had remained with the burning tanks would have been wrapped in flames in a very short time, and there would have been no escape for the passengers from a most horrible fate. It was just 9 o'clock when Davison pulled out from Maryville Summit. When he was taken from his engine, 16 miles from the starting point, it was not 12 minutes past the hour.

Suicide of the Scorpion.

Mr. Allen Thomson, in a letter published in *Nature*, writes that while residing many years ago at the baths of Lucca, in Italy, some friends were much annoyed by small black scorpions. Having been informed that the scorpion destroys itself if exposed to a sudden light, his friends soon became adepts in catching the scorpion and disposing of them. This consisted in confining the animal under an inverted drinking glass or tumbler, below which a card was inserted when the capture was made, and then, waiting till dark, suddenly bringing the light of a candle near to the glass in which the animal was confined. No sooner was this done than the scorpion invariably showed signs of great excitement, running round and round the interior of the tumbler with reckless velocity for a number of times. This state having lasted for a minute or more, the animal suddenly became quiet, and, turning its tail or the hinder part of its body over its back, brought its recurved siting down upon the middle of the head, and piercing it forcibly, in a few secones became quite motionless, and, in fact, quite dead. This observation was repeated very frequently, in truth, it was adopted as the best plan of getting rid of the animals, and the young people were in the habit of handling the scorpions with impunity immediately after they were so killed, and of preserving many of them as curiosities.

The Best Way to Cheer Up,

If you are a despondent invalid, is to grow stronger. This you can do if you will take a piece of advice which has the weight of high medical authority to back it. That is to use the standard invigorant. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, specially commended and indorsed by physicians. Among the bodily troubles which it overcomes are dyspepsia, irregularity of the bowels, liver com laint, general debility and nervous complaints. It is also found very useful in counteracting a tendency to weakness or disorder of the kidneys and bladder, and persons troubled with rheumatism strongly indorse it as a remedy. Its influence upon the entire system is highly beneficial, promoting as it does the return of sleep and appetite, and the acquisition of flesh and strength. A silent reproof of the folly of nauseous drug medication is conveyed in the success of this pleasant and effective botanical medicine.

WIT AND HUMOR.

GREAT CAESAR.—A man on the cars was offered a newspaper. He took it, looked at the heading, and then threw it aside with disgust, and remarked:

"I don't want any news from that paper."

"I supposed everybody read it in these parts," I answered. "Has it been pitching into you?"

"Pitching into me? Great Ceasar! I should think they had. But you just let me meet the editor of that paper."

"You never make anything by striking an editor," I say "better grin and bear it."

"Yes, that's all right for you to say; but just let me meet that man! I'll show him how to run a newspaper."

"What did he do?"

"Do? He did a good deal, Here's how it is: I often go to Springfield in the evening, and return home in the morning. Well, one night I met an old crony, and we went to Music Hall and the theatre. When we came ont we met some friends. Of course I could not get right out, so I treated; and the others treated; in fact we were having a pretty good time, when some fellow came in and began to raise a row. In less than no time the police were in and had us. The next morning I was hauled before the court and fined $7.40. I did not care much, because I gave a false name, and I knew my wife couldn't find it out; but the next morning, I'll be eternally confused if that very paper didn't have it all in, and my name too."

"Did your wife see it?"

"I should say she did."

"Did she make a fuss?"

"Fuss! Godfrey Elihu! are you married?"

A TERRIBLE TIME.—Mrs. McTimidy as she approached the drug store, was astonished to hear loud voices.

The voices were those of men, apparently in angry dispute.

"What can it mean!" said Mrs. McTimidy, to herself, beginning to tremble.

The voices grew louder. Evidently the contention was violent.

What might not happen? There were fierce undistinguishable word.

There might be a murder!

Mrs. McTimidy peeped in the window, still trembling in every limb.

There, indeed, stood half a dozen excited men gesticulating in the most vehement manner. Some of them were even shaking their fists in the air.

Mrs. McTimidy quickly withdrew.

But her curiosity still burned.

She ran for her big son. He must go instantly and see wh t was being done in the drug store. Something terrible was happening.

The big boy went promptly.

Presently he returned.

"What—what—what is it?" gasped Mrs. McTimidy.

"Oh, they're having a reg'lar monkey-and-parrot time," replied the boy.

"And what—what were they saying?" cried Mrs. McTimidy.

"Why, they're arg'yin about how to spell 'peddler.' They've got two dictionaries, and the dictionaries both spells it different. Jiminy! but it's a row!"

And the boy ran back to see how it would end.

"Will it do no harm?" This is the question often asked, and the answer is, "it can not," for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is an innocent remedy, warranted to contain neither Opium, Morphia, or anything injurious. Price 25 cents a bottle.

FRENCH WIT.—There is a certain charm about French wit. It cuts like the sword of Saladin, and its keen edge is sometimes very dangerous to trifle with. The marriage relation, a harness which all Frenchmen wear very lightly, aed which Americans are rapidly learning to wear in the same way, is a favorite theme for sarcasm. A gentleman in Paris lately lost his wife, and, as is the custom in most foreign countries, walked at the head of the sad procession to the grave. On his return a friend condoled with him and tried to cheer his heart. "Now, you must not give way to your grief," he said; "you must walk in the open air, because exercise helps one to recover from the excess of sorrow." "Yes, yes," replied the bereaved man. "The advice is good; I have already taken a short promenade to the cemetery and feel better for it."

WHAT COMES NEXT TO MAN.—A good story is told of a teacher who was talking to her scholars regarding the order of the higher beings. It was a very profitable subject, and one in which they took an uncommon interest. She told them the angels came first in perfection, and when she asked them who came next and was readily answered by one boy, "Man," she felt encouraged to ask; what came next to man?" And here a little shaver who was evidently smarting under defeat in the preceding question, immediatly distanced all competitors by promptly shouting out: "His undershirt, ma'am."

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.—"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'"—The Mother.

"Madam," said Jones to Mrs. Brown, the other day, "you are talking simply rubbish."

"Yes, sir," replied the lady; "and I do so because I wish you to comprehend me."

OH, DOCTOR!—"Oh, doctor, I feel so badly! What shall I do, doctor?"

"Do? Why, feel better, of course. No charge. Get out? Next."

"If you don't want to be robbed of your good name," "don't have it printed on your umbrella."

"THEN I suppose, Miss Strongmind, you and Mr. Sparrow are soon to be man and wife?" "No, sir, woman and husband.

DEBTS, unless watched, will accumulate like old clothes, but unlike old clothes they can't be given away.

SOME men are so uncertain of themselves that nothing but a ward club can make them vote right.

"And so do the spiders and the flies and the ants" is the newest way of saying something awful funny.

DR. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is a compound fluid extract of smart-weed, or water-pepper, Jamaica ginger and other ingredients known to be efficacious in curing colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, blood-flux, and kindred affections. It also breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. Sold by all druggists,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

CURE FOR COLD IN THE HEAD.—"It would seem that the cure for those worst of small nuisances, cold in the head, which Dr. Ferrier suggested in the *Lancet*, might prove to be a remedy of very great value. It is a snuff—a white powder—composed of the following ingredients: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains: acacia powder, two drachms trisnitrate of bismuth, six drachms—the whole making up a quantity of powder, of which from one-quarter to one-half may safely be taken, if necessary, in the course of twenty-four hours. Dr. Ferrier says that with this snuff he has twice cured himself of very violent colds, once, indeed by taking trisnitrate of bismuth alone, which is a very powerful remedy for catarrh of the mucuos membrane, and is the most important ingredient in this snuff. Dr. Ferrier mentions two others who were cured of violent colds, by the same snuff and to these instances we may add that of the present writer, who having a very violent cold coming on, with the sensation of weight in the temples and the usual disagreeable feeling in the throat, as well as ordinary catarrh, made trial of Dr. Ferrier's remedy one evening, and got up on the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since recured. The snuff, instead of increasing the tendency to sneeze, almost immediately begins to diminish it.

STAINS FOR WOOD.—Green.—Take three pints of strong vinegar, four ounces of verdegris, ground fine, one-half ounce sap green; thoroughly mix these ingredients. Purple.—Take one pound of chipped logwood, three quarts water, four ounces of pearlash, add two ounces of powdered indigo. Boil the logwood in the water for half an hour: then add the pearlash and indigo. Cherry.—Take three quarts of rain water, four ounces annato; boil in a copper kettle till the annato is dissolved, then put in a piece of potash of the size of a walnut. Keep the mixture over the fire half an hour longer, and then it may be bottled for use. Mahogany.—Wash the wood with diluted nitric acid (ten parts water to one of nitric acid). For rosewood, glaze the same with carmine of Munich lake. Asphaltum, thinned with turpentine forms an excellent mahogany color for new work. Blue.—Dissolve copper filings in acqua fortis; brush the wood with it, and then go over the work with a hot solution of pearlash (two ounces to one pint of water) till it assumes a perfectly blue color.

VEGETINE is the great health restorer—composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

SOFT BEDS.—There are differences of opinion in regard to the best beds for refreshing sleep, some persons advocating soft and some hard beds. The difference between them is that the weight of a body on a soft bed presses on a larger surface than a hard bed, and consequently more comfort is enjoyed. Hard beds should never be given to little children, and parents who suppose that such beds contribute to health, by hardening and developing the constitution, are surely in error.—Eminent physiclans—both here and in England—concur in this opinion, and state that hard beds have often proved injurious to the shape of intants. Birds and animals cover their offspring with the softest materials they can obtain, and also make soft beds for them; and the softness of a bed is not evidence of its being unwholesome. But if it is not kept sweet and clean by daily airings and frequent beatings—whether it is hard or soft—it is surely injurious to health.

MARY had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, she washed it oft with Dobbins' Soap, and that's what made it so. (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) Try it once.

CHLORAL IN WHOOPING-COUGH.—Dr. C. H. Smith reports that in two hundred cases of this disease treated with chloral, he has in every case noticed a marked alleviation of the symptoms and shortening of the period of the disease. Only one case lasted seven weeks, and the majority of the cases were well in from two to six weeks. No other remedy was given.

BOILS.—A most soothing application for a boil is a cream poultice, made in the following manner:—Take sweet cream and put it on the fire and when boiling hot, stir in flour mixed in a little cold milk until it is thick enough for a poultice; apply warm and renew whenever it becomes dry and hard. This will give ease when hardly any application will.

EVERYBODY is pleased with the improved Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It is as clear and limped as spring water, and was originally intended by nature as a panacea for all diseases of the scalp and skin, and as a natural hair renewer.

JELLY.—Put the fruit in a dish and steam it over water until the fruit separate, then strain. Heat the sugar, a pound for a pint of juice, for ten minuses in the oven, until it is hot but not melted, then put it in the juice: it will hiss as it touches it. Boil for twenty minutes.

BEESWAX and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax-rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

THE LAUNDRY.—A tablespoonful of black pepper put into the first water in which gray and buff linen are washed will keep them from spotting. There is no objection to it and it softens the water like soda.

FEEBLE LADIES.—Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Pour a little of the best cider vinegar in the palm of the hands and rub them together well with it.

TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

FARM AND GARDEN.

IN CASE OF OVER-EATING.—Having lost stock (cattle) through their having obtained access to the meal bins, and having never received satisfactory answers to my inquiries through agricultural journals as to the proper method to be pursued in their treatment, I give you an account of the successful treatment of my last two cases. When feeding my stock one or two of my cows slipped into the open doors, and into a dark entry, where stood the meal chest. She was not discovered until she had fully gorged herself. When found she was put into a stable and given six drops of aconite, first tincture, in a little water, and then was immediately given half a teaspoonful of powdered mandrake root, dry, on the tongue. By night she was voiding meal freely, and was let out. Two days afterward I gave her about half a bucket of water. On the second day she was confined in the stable, and was given sufficient water to satisfy her at the close of the third day, though she required very little—about a bucket and a half, I believe. The other case was one in which a cow obtained access to threshed wheat during all one day. I knew nothing of it until the next morning. I then gave her ten drops of aconite and half a teaspoonful of powdered mandrake root on the tongue. She began voiding wheat that night, and continued for four days, though of course less appeared during the latter part of the time. I gave her a second dose of aconite on the evening of the first day, and two doses the second day. I also gave her about a quarter of a teaspoonful of the root the morning of the second and third days, though I cannot say it was necessary. On the second day, about noon, I gave her about half a bucket of water, and the same quantity once each day as long as she was kept in the stable. I have heard of cattle being deprived of water for a week, under like circumstances; but where they seem to be doing all right I like to give them a little. In neither of the cases reported was there any permanent shrinkage of the flow of milk, though they give very little while getting no feed and a little water.

DON'T TEMPORIZE WITH PILES.—Ointments, lotions, electuaries and all manner of quack nostrums are a waste of time and money. The only ABSOLUTELY INFALLIBLE cure for this painful disease is ANAKESIS, discovered by Dr. Silsbee. It has been pronounced by scientific men as the happiest discovery made in medicine for 200 years. It affords instant relief from pain in the worst cases and has cured more than 20 000 sufferers permanently. All doctors prescribe it. "Anakesis" is sent FREE by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. Samples gratis by the sole manufacturers, Messrs. P. Neustadter & Co., Box 3946 N. Y.

COOKED OR UNCOOKED FOOD.—Prof. Farrington of the Maine state agricultural college, has just concluded a series of experiments which were bogun nine years ago by Samuel Johnson, then farm superintendent, for the purpose of ascertaining the feeding value of cooked and uncooked meal for swine. The trials have been carried on several months each year, the greatest care being taken that no food should be wasted, but that the pigs should be fully supplied. The raw meal was simply mixed with cold water and fed immediately, except in very cold weather, when it was given slightly warm. The result is wholly in favor of the uncooked meal for feeding. The professor says that these experiments prove that the labor and fuel required for cooking food is more than thrown away. This accords with opinions we have held for a long time, and our practice has been confined wholly to uncooked food for more than twenty years. We are not even particular to mix the meal and water only as it becomes mixed in the trough by pouring milk and water upon the meal. Meal is cheap and labor dear in New England.

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Yours, etc., ALBERT CROOKER,
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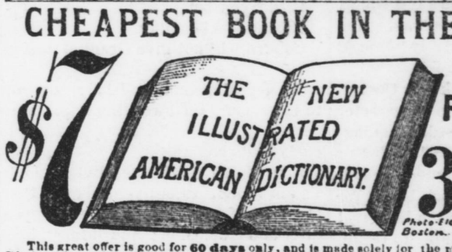

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Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names. We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contractions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

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